

REMARKS

At the outset the applicants wish to express their appreciation to the Examiner for the courteous and helpful telephone interview accorded applicants' attorney on October 6, 2010. During the course of the interview a proposed new claim 17, which was substantially similar to claim 16 under rejection, was discussed.

By the present amendment the applicants have cancelled claim 16 and added new claim 17 similar to the proposed claim discussed with the Examiner.

In the above identified Office Action the Examiner had rejected claim 16 on the ground that it contained new matter not previously disclosed in the application. In the following, each element of claim 17 is referred to the support thereof in the specification. The "video and audio input/output selector" is supported by the specification at page 8, lines 13 to 18 and in Figure 1 by reference numeral 1. The video and audio encoder/decoder is supported in the specification at page 4, lines 19 to 22 and in Figure 1 by reference numeral 2. The microprocessor functions as delineated in claim 17 are supported in the specification at page 4, line 22, to page 5, line 1; at page 5, lines 1 to 6; and page 5, lines 3 to 6. The status

display and controller are supported in the specification at page 5, lines 6 to 12. The power amplifier is supported in page 5, lines 10 to 12. The speaker is supported at page 5, lines 12 to 13. The detector functions are supported in the specification at page 5, lines 14 to 24, and page 10, line 19, to page 11, line 7. It is submitted that new claim 17 and all of its elements are fully supported by the specification as originally filed herein.

With regard to the Host Reset Signal (HRST), this is a signal generated during the operating state of a personal computer. It is known in the prior art and a description can be found in U.S. Patent No. 6,065,679, to Levie et al, granted May 23, 2000, at Column 13, lines 19 to 23. In this case, the optical storage driving device detects the Host Reset Signal through a standard interface (such as HTAPI-IDE, SCSI or IDE, etc.) so as to determine whether the personal computer is on or not.

In the Office Action the Examiner rejects claims 3, 4, 6 to 10, 12, 15, and 16 as being obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the previously cited Jae-Sung reference in view of the previously cited Beckert et al reference.

The following are differences between the present invention and the disclosures of the cited references. The present

invention has an independent power source and a microprocessor which can be built in or externally connected to a personal computer. It can process the access of audio, video and data, that is, proceed the operation of the functions of CD, DVD, DVR, Picture Viewer, Radio and MP3. It can even control the access of BIOS on the motherboard of the computer through key operation and the pre-stored instructions (built-in OS or firmware) when the computer is off. In contrast, Jae-Sung can only process audio, that is, play music, when the computer is off.

The microprocessor of the present invention can achieve the above-mentioned functions through key operation and the pre-stored instructions (built-in OS or firmware). In contrast, the microcomputer 22 of Jae-Sung is included in an audio signal amplification circuitry 8. That is, the microcomputer of Jae-Sung is mainly used to process audio and therefore is totally different from the function of the microprocessor of the present invention. In addition, the functions achieved by the microprocessor of the present invention are more numerous.

Furthermore, the present invention comprises an independent power supply, that is, the power supply of the optical storage drive device of this invention is independent of that of the personal computer. In contrast, Jae-Sung detects the voltage of the power supply device of the personal computer through a

detection port 37 and proceeds with the switching of the power through a control circuit 38. Thus, when the computer is on, the power of the power supply device of the personal computer is used, however, when the computer is off, the power supplied by an adapter 36 is used.

On the other hand, according to the present invention, a computer host reset signal (HRST) is detected through a detector and controls a standard interface (ATAPI-IDE) through a bus switch to determine whether the electrical connection between the optical data storage drive device and the personal computer is allowed such as to contribute to the access of data and the processing of the controlling signals. However, Jae-Sung does not teach such technical characteristics. As mentioned above, the control circuit 38 of Jae-Sung referred to by the Examiner is mainly used to control the power supply, but not to control the access of data between the optical data storage drive device and the personal computer or control the possibility of the processing.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3, 4, 6 to 10, 12, 14, 15, and 17 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the references cited in the Office Action and should therefore be allowed. Such action is respectfully

solicited.

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